

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The German Government of the Soviet Zone in Germany and, indirectly, the Central Committee of the SED (Socialist Unity Party) govern the employment and strength of the Volkspolizei. Walter Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister and SED Secretary-General, presides over a committee for police affairs and thus holds the key position. Administratively, the entire Volkspolizei is subordinate to the Soviet Zone Ministry of the Interior under Minister Dr. Karl Steinhoff. Through its Police Commissioner, Major General Petrakovski, the Administration for Interior Affairs of the Soviet Control Commission (SCC) exercises direct control over the army-type police of the NVA, by having Soviet officers, wearing police uniform, supervise units.
2. The Central Command of the Volkspolizei consists of three main administrations: the Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Volkspolizei (Main Administration of German Volkspolizei) (HVDVP), headed by VP Generalinspekteur Karl Laron, which controls the technical police branches, including the Grenzpolizei (Border Police) and the Transportpolizei (Transportation Police), and is located at 31 Sackendorffstrasse in Berlin-Miederschoenhausen; the Hauptverwaltung fuer Ausbildung (Main Administration for Training) (HVA), headed by VP Generalinspekteur Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, controlling the army-type VP Dienststellen (tactical units and schools) (VPDs), and located in the test institute of the former German Air Force on Rudower Chaussee in Berlin-Adlershof; and the Hauptverwaltung Seepolizei (Main Administration of Sea Police) (HVS), headed by VP Generalinspekteur Waldemar Verner, controlling the navy-type sea police units, and located on Schnellerstrasse in Berlin-Schoeneweide, formerly at 5-6 Kurze Strasse in Berlin-Wilhelmsruh. Measures preparatory to the possible activation of an air police branch are dealt with in paragraph 19. Generalinspekteur Karl Laron, chief of the HVDVP, simultaneously holds the title of commander-in-chief of German Volkspolizei and is also the representative head of the Volkspolizei. However, he is not authorized to interfere

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with command and training affairs of the HVA and the HVS. (1)

Police Branches under the Jurisdiction of the Soviet Zone Laender.

3. Police branches under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Zone Laender and railroad districts, but under the central control of the HVDVP, include: the Grenzpolizei totaling about 17,000 men; the Transportpolizei totaling 7,800 men; and the Schutzpolizei (Safety Police), Kriminalpolizei (Criminal Police), Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police), Feuerschutzpolizei (Fire Police), and Betriebsschutz-A (Category-A Industrial Police), totaling about 57,000 men. The Betriebsschutz-B (Category-B Industrial Police), whose members are employed part-time and wear no uniforms, is subject to operational directives by agencies of the HVDVP.
4. Except for the Transportpolizei, all aforementioned police branches are controlled at "and level by the respective departments of the VP Landespolizeibehorden (Land Police Headquarters) (LBDVP). The Grenzpolizei under each Landespolizeibehorde is organized into Grenzbereitschaften (Border Police Units), with three Kommandanturen (Border Police sector headquarters) to a Bereitschaft and an average of four Kommandos (Border Police detachments) to a Kommandantur. (2) Schutzpolizei, Verwaltungspolizei and Kriminalpolizei of the LBDVPs are controlled by Polizeipraesidien and Polizeidirektionen in the cities and VP Kreisaemter in the Landkreise. Feuerschutzpolizei and Betriebsschutz are functionally organized according to the importance of the installations to be protected. The Bergpolizei (Mine Police) of the Wismut Corporation is organized under its own VP Kreisamt. The Transportpolizei (Trapo) of the HVDVP is directed by VP Aemter-Trapo, in six of the eight railroad district headquarters, excluding the railroad district headquarters of Erfurt and Goettingen which do not have VP Aemter-Trapo but are subdivided into Reviere (subareas) under the Reichsbahn Aemter (railroad subdistrict offices). The total strength of the non-military Volkspolizei is estimated at 82,000 men who are equipped with small arms only. Carbines are carried exclusively by the Grenzpolizei, the Transportpolizei and the special motorized squads of the Schutzpolizei. The uniform of the police under the jurisdiction of the Laender (Landespolizei) consists of a dark-blue coat, long trousers, and a light-blue shirt with red tie. A police star with the black-red-gold cockade in its center is worn on the visor-type caps and on the belt buckles. The rank insignia are the same for all police branches. (3) The Grenzpolizei wear green collar patches and epaulets and are distinguished by a silver-grey G embroidered on green cloth triangle which is worn on the upper left sleeve. The Betriebsschutz has its own emblem instead of the police star. The motor vehicles of the Landespolizei have six-digit numbers with the prefix letters VP. The first two digits indicate the Land and the last two the Kreis. For example, police car VP 03-xx-31 belongs to the Landespolizei of Saxony and is stationed in the city of Leipzig.

Army-Type Volkspolizei of the HVA.

5. The army-type VP units are controlled directly by the HVA in Berlin-Adlershof via the Nachrichtenleitstellen (signal-communications centers) of the Laender. Prior to November 1950, the HVA had 37 VP Bereitschaften of specific branches of service and 12 major and 5 minor VP schools for the training of NCOs and officers of specific branches of service and functions. Upon completion of a training period which had started in the fall of 1949, a complete reorganization of the army-type Volkspolizei was carried through in November and December 1950. Twenty-four uniformly organized cadre units were activated by merging Bereitschaften and personnel from schools. Simultaneously the total strength of the HVA units was slightly reduced by a purge affecting all police who were politically unreliable or had close relatives in West Germany. A reserve pool for the HVA units was established by relegating trained personnel to the Soviet Zone industry, the Betriebsschutz, and other police branches.

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6. The following HVA units have been in existence since January 1951:
- Twenty-four Dienststellen (VPDs) constituting mechanized cadre regiments and averaging 1,700 police, and totaling 41,000 police.
 - Seven VPDs functioning as schools for officers and NCOs of specific branches of service and averaging 1,100 trainees, and totaling 7,700 police.
 - One VPD functioning as a school for senior VP officers, with about 500 trainees.
 - Seven VPDs functioning as special branch-of-service schools or courses and averaging about 200 trainees, and totaling 1,400 police.
 - One HVA motor transport and guard battalion of 200 men.
 - One HVA headquarters signal and radio intelligence battalion of 250 men.
 - About 2,500 police constituting the personnel of the HVA headquarters, the 5 signal communications centers, Nachrichtenleitstellen, supply depots, guard units and rest centers.
- Accordingly, the total strength of the army-type police of the HVA is estimated at 54,000 police at present. (4)
7. All HVA units, including the supply installations and guard units, are uniformly designated Volkspolizei Dienststelle (VPD). The 24 regiment-type VPDs were originally assigned numerical designations from 201/5 through 224/28, which, however, were superseded in mid-January 1951 by four-digit numbers, and used for all VPDs in HVA correspondence. For example, VPD 1293 is the regiment-type HVA unit in Quedlinburg and VPD 1034 the HVA school in Erfurt. No system in the issuance of these cover numbers is discernible. (4) The personnel of the VPDs receive their private mail through post office boxes. For example, a member of the VPD in Prenzlau has the postal address: Mr. X, post office box No 16, Prenzlau. In telephone and teletype communication, the VPDs and Nachrichtenleitstellen have cover names. For example, in June 1951, VPD 1213 in Prenzlau had the cover name "Roemer".
8. The 24 regiment-type VPDs are uniformly organized into the following components:
- Three infantry Kommandos (battalions), each consisting of 3 infantry Abteilungen (companies), 1 heavy machine gun Abteilung and 1 medium mortar Abteilung.
 - One artillery Kommando consisting of 2 light gun Abteilungen and two light howitzer Abteilungen.
 - Seven Sonderabteilungen (companies), with the 1st Sonderabteilung being a reconnaissance unit, the 2d a signal unit, the 3d an engineer unit, the 4th an AT artillery unit, the 5th an AAA unit, the 6th a mortar unit and the 7th an armored unit.
- The VPDs average 1,600 to 1,800 police at present, but the authorized strength is 2,400 police per VPD. (5) In the interim phase of activation and because of the shortage of weapons available for training, the organization of some of the VPDs still deviates slightly from the standard. Three to five Soviet officers wearing VP uniforms are attached to each VPD as instructors and supervisors. A small group of staff personnel in each VPD exercises political surveillance and belongs to the SSD.
9. The HVA schools are organized into a varying number of companies, with 4 Zuege to the company and 3 Gruppen to a Zug. They therefore differ essentially with regard to the number of trainees. For instance, the armored VP school in Questrow-Priemernwald has 10 companies of about 100 police each whereas the motor transport school in Apollensdorf consists of only 2 companies. The major branch-of-service schools with 8 to 10 companies average roughly 1,100 trainees, while minor schools and courses are estimated to have 200 to 300 trainees each.

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10. The armament of the regiment-type VPDs is, with the exception of small arms, far below the authorized basic allowance. The relatively few pieces of heavy weapons available can be considered as training weapons only. (5) But many VPDs keep Soviet heavy weapons in locked sheds as some sort of mobilization equipment, which, however, is still below the authorized basic allowance. The average amount of heavy training materiel observed with the VPDs is: 2 or 3 T-34/76 tanks; 1 or 2 model SU-76 or SU-85 SP guns; 2 or 3 armored reconnaissance and armored personnel carriers, some of them British captured or lend-lease vehicles; 1 or 2 model 18 German 150-mm field howitzers; 2 or 3 model 18 German 105-mm field howitzers; 1 or 2 Soviet 122-mm field howitzers; 1 or 2 Soviet 76-mm field guns; 2 or 3 Soviet 45-mm or 57-mm and German 75-mm or 88-mm AT guns; and 1 or 2 German 88-mm or Soviet 76-mm or 85-mm AA guns. It appears that the materiel kept in locked sheds with VPDs consists primarily of Soviet 76-mm guns and 122-mm field howitzers for one or two Abteilungen (batteries). The small arms available in the VPDs constitute a variety of German and Czech models and in most cases approximate the authorized basic allowance, but cannot be considered efficient combat equipment. The vehicle equipment of the VPDs averages: 6 to 10 sedans, 12 to 20 trucks, and 8 to 10 motorcycles. In comparison with the T/E of a Soviet Mecz Regt, which authorizes 10 passenger cars, 180 trucks and 18 motorcycles, it is evident that the VPDs can by no means be made vehicle-borne for combat employment. The army-type Volkspolizei has a six-digit motor vehicle numbers of the VP 00-xx-xx block. No system for allocating the numbers is discernible, especially since the large-scale reassignment of vehicles during the reorganization of the HVA in late 1950.
11. The personnel of the HVA units wear dark-blue uniforms with olive-drab shirts and yellow-green ties. The uniform is distinguishable from that of the Landespolizei only by the absence of the patch pockets. New VP officer candidates apparently wear an "A" on their epaulets during the period of basic training.
12. At present, the army-type VPDs of the HVA constitute a cadre and training force for a people's army possibly to be activated at a later time. The organization of the 24 regiment-type VPDs indicates the intention to combine three VPDs into one Soviet-style motorized rifle division, which would make eight divisions, at a time politically advantageous. At present, the VPDs are still about 30 percent below the authorized EM strength. However, they have been slightly reinforced by continual recruitment of new personnel since the beginning of 1951. Large-scale inductions of new police recruits may be expected upon completion of the training period in November 1951. On account of their wholly inadequate, motley and partly obsolescent heavy weapons equipment, the VPDs are not qualified for combat employment against an enemy with modern equipment. In spite of frequent purges and intensive indoctrination, the Volkspolizei is still largely politically unreliable. Severe punishments are meted out and close surveillance has been instituted to correct this situation. In a serious test of their faithfulness to the Communist regime, such as a combat employment against West Germany, the Volkspolizei will probably constitute a reliable force only as long as there is strong Soviet support and as long as the political and military situation does not tip the scales against the Soviets. Since the components of the VPDs are rotating to tent camps for summer training, the police may be advanced in infantry training, but they are still in the initial phase of indoctrination regarding the combat employment of heavy weapons units. There have been no indications that ample stocks of ammunition for modern weapons are available. Unless additional vehicles are commandeered from the German economy, the vehicle equipment of the VPDs is wholly inadequate to make the units vehicle-borne. But despite all these substantial shortcomings, it should be borne in mind that the units of the HVA, once supplied with personnel and materiel, may constitute an efficient force when employed as a satellite of the Soviet Army. In consideration of their present state of training and organization, the HVA units will hardly be available for combat employment before the spring of 1952.

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Seepolizei (Sea Police).

13. The navy-type sea police units are controlled by the Hauptverwaltung Seepolizei (Main Administration of Sea Police) (HVS) in Berlin-Schoene-weide, headed by VP Generalinspekteur Waldemar Verner. Strong Soviet SCC influence is exercised at the Hq HVS through Soviet Kapitan 1st Ranga Chukov, (fnu), and Kulakin, (fnu), who wear the uniform of the Volkspolizei. In late May 1951, the Seepolizei totaled 2,500 men, including 280 in the staff of the HVS. It is to be brought up to 10,000 men by 1952.
14. A training school for officers and NCOs of the Seepolizei is located in Parow near Stralsund. It was opened in November 1950 and conducts one-year courses. It comprises six training companies with a total of 950 trainees who receive Soviet-style basic military training, political indoctrination and special training in seamanship training, signal-communications, marine engineering, navigation and ordnance. A Schiffstammabteilung (sea police training battalion), consisting of three companies with a total of 350 men, is located in Kuehlungsborn.
15. The seagoing units of the Seepolizei are as following:
 - a. The 1st Minesweeper Flotilla of 1 flotilla leader and two divisions of 6 boats each. It is stationed in Wolgast, has a total strength of 370 men and is equipped with old motor minesweepers of the former German Navy which mount only a few guns and carry mine sweeping equipment.
 - b. The 2d Coast Guard Flotilla which is being activated in Zinnowitz. It consists of 4 former crash boats and is to receive additional boats which are being built at the Engelbrecht Yard in Berlin-Koepenick. Each boat has a crew of 20 men.
 - c. Training Vessel Lumme of 300 tons with a complement of 34; and Training Vessel Berger I of 500 tons with a complement of 30; both of which are berthed in Sassnitz. Additional vessels are being reconditioned or are under construction.
16. The Seepolizei maintains the following signal-communications installations
 - a. Signal center of the HVS, which recently moved from Berlin-Wilhelmsruh to the former naval barracks in Stralsund-Schwedenschanze.
 - b. Radio control station in Glowe on Ruegen Island.
 - c. Radio stations in Lohme on Ruegen Island, Stubbenkammer and Wustrow. The radio station at Arkona is still being operated by Soviet naval personnel.
 - d. Radio DF stations in Tarnewitz, northwest of Wismar; and Barendorf, northeast of Travemuende.
 - e. Signal stations at Ahlbeck, Arkona and on Poel Island.A course for signal personnel of the Seepolizei was conducted in Heringsdorf from December 1950 to April 1951.
17. The Vessels of the Seepolizei are serviced by the shipyards in Wolgast, Stralsund, Warnemuende, Rostock and Wismar. New vessels are also being built by inland shipyards. The central supply depot of the Seepolizei is located in the former German Navy ration supply depot in Wolgast.
18. In general, the Seepolizei units are equipped only with carbines, pistols and machine guns. Some twin-barreled and four-barreled model 38 20-mm AA guns are available for training. Most of the Seepolizei vessels carry mounts for light AA guns.
19. The key personnel of the Seepolizei include only a few officers with naval training. Most of them are young and have had little naval experience. The radio personnel of the Seepolizei includes some experienced NCOs of the former German Navy. Due to the shortcomings in personnel and materiel, the handicaps in the restoration and construction of vessels and the lack of

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billeting space, it is doubted that the Seepolizei will be substantially increased in the foreseeable future. It cannot yet constitute a factor in Soviet naval operations in and from the Baltic Sea. The Seepolizei can be employed only in mine-clearing and guard duty in coastal waters.

Luftpolizei.

20. A Hauptverwaltung Luftpolizei (Main Administration of Air Police) (HVL) has been frequently mentioned in press dispatches. Although the HVL does not exist yet, a team, headed by VP Generalinspekteur Kessler and VP Chefinspekteur Heinz Zorn, the former chief of the HVA Hauptabteilung Inspektion, is engaged in work preparatory to the activation of an air police contingent. This team is composed of about 15 officers, all of whom are members of the former German Air Force, and functions under the HVA as Hauptabteilung z.b.V. (Main Department of Special Assignments). Most of the reports on the existence of a Luftpolizei are founded on rumors which mostly stem from the fact that members of the former German Air Force have joined the Volkspolizei. It is positively known that the Volkspolizei in the Soviet Zone of Germany includes no air units or pilot schools. However, it is possible that VP personnel participate in glider courses of the FDJ to receive some elementary training in flying. Reports stating that VP personnel received or receive pilot training in the U.S.S.R. cannot be evaluated and are possibly correct. Therefore, it is not out of question that, in case of an intended activation of a Luftpolizei, the air units could be activated relatively rapidly. According to rumors, the airfields of Neuruppin, Stendal, Erfurt-Bindersleben, Pustnitz and Burg are allegedly earmarked for stationing Luftpolizei units.

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Comments.

- (1) For a chart of the central command agencies of the Volkspolizei and their key personalities, see Annex 1.
- (2) For a list of Grenzpolizei Bereitschaften in the Soviet Zone of Germany, see Annex 2.
- (3) For a list of VP ranks and rank insignia, see Annex 3.
- (4) For a list of HVA units, see Annex 4.
- (5) For a chart of the VPD organization, see Annex 5.

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VP Grenzpolizei Bereitschaften in the Soviet Zone of GermanyLand MecklenburgGrenze Nord

1st VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Greifswald
2d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Stralsund
3d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Bad Doberan

Grenze West

4th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Schoenberg
5th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Wittenburg
6th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Eldena

Land Saxony-Anhalt

1st VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Salzwedel
2d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Gardelegen
3d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Osterwieck
4th VP-Grenz-Lehrbereitschaft	Aschersleben

Land Thuringia

1st VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Ellrich (is to be transferred to Nordhausen)
2d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Mihla (allegedly transferred to Muehlhausen in May 1951)
3d VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Dernbach
4th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Meiningen
5th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Koeppelsdorf
6th VP-Grenzbereitschaft	Gefell
7th VP-Grenz-Lehrbereitschaft	Sondershausen (allegedly transferred to Nordhausen in May 1951)

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Land Saxony

VP-Grenzbereitschaft A Bautzen

VP-Grenzbereitschaft B Pirna

VP-Grenzbereitschaft C Plauen

Bergpolizei of the Wismut Corporation in the uranium mining area Aug

Land Brandenburg (east border only)

1st VP-Grenzbereitschaft Frankfurt/Oder

2d VP-Grenzbereitschaft Gruessow

Gross-Berlin - Ring um Berlin (subordinate directly to the Hauptabteilung Grenzpolizei of the HVDVP)

1st VP-Grenzbereitschaft Teltow

2d VP-Grenzbereitschaft Falkensee

3d VP-Grenzbereitschaft Blumberg

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Ranks and Rank Insignia of the Volkspolizei

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Comparative Army Rank</u>	<u>Rank Insignia</u>
VP Anwaerter	Private	Shoulder straps of 8 steel-blue cords.
VP Wachtmeister	Corporal-sergeant	Shoulder straps as above with blue-silver piping.
VP Oberwachtmeister	Staff sergeant	Shoulder straps as a VP Wachtmeister with one silver star.
VP Hauptwachtmeister	Master sergeant	Shoulder straps as a VP Wachtmeister with two silver stars.
VP Meister	Warrant officer (platoon leader)	Shoulder straps with silver piping; caps with a blue-silver cord.
VP Unterkommis-sar	Junior lieutenant (Soviet style)	Shoulder straps as a VP Meister with narrow silver stripes between the pipings; silver cord on dress cap or silver braid on visored cap.
VP Kommissar	Lieutenant	Shoulder straps of 8 silver cords; silver cord on dress cap and silver braid on visored cap.
VP Oberkommissar	Senior Lieutenant	Shoulder straps similar to a VP Kommissar with one gold star.
VP Rat	Captain	Shoulder straps similar to a VP Kommissar with two gold stars.
VP Oberrat	Major	Shoulder straps of interwoven silver cords.
VP Kommandeur	Lieutenant Colonel	Shoulder straps similar to a VP Oberrat with one gold star.
VP Inspekteur	Colonel	Shoulder straps similar to a VP Oberrat with two gold stars.
VP Chefinspek-teur	Major General	Shoulder straps of interwoven gold cords.

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<u>Rank</u>	<u>Comparative Army Rank</u>	<u>Rank Insignia</u>
VP General-inspekteur	Lieutenant General	Shoulder straps similar to a VP Chefinspekteur with one silver star.

Note. Photographs show the chiefs of HVDVP, HVA and HVS wearing two silver stars although they only rank as VP General-inspekteur.

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Disposition of HVA Units

Designation and, if available, Cover Number	Type	Location
<u>Land Mecklenburg</u>		
VPD 1380	Armored school	Former ammunition depot in Priemerwald near Guestrow
VPD ?	Regiment	Fuesilier Kaserne on Kopernikusstrasse and Putlitz Kaserne on Memelerstrasse, Rostock
VPD 1321	Regiment	Former KdF Bad (Nazi worker's seaside resort Prora on Ruegen Island)
VPD 1152	Regiment	Worker's settlement south of the railroad station of Eggesin
VPD 1723	Regiment	Barracks installation at the railroad station in Sternbuchholz
VPD ?	Rest center	Heringsdorf
<u>Land Brandenburg and Berlin</u>		
HVA	Headquarters of the army-type Volkspolizei	Test institute of the former German Air Force on Rudower Chaussee in Berlin-Adlershof
VPD 9150	HVA motor transport and guard battalion	Rudower Chaussee in Berlin-Adlershof
VPD 9130	HVA signal and radio intelligence battalion	Niederlehme
VPD 0664	PK school	Barracks installation at Treptower Park in Berlin-Treptow
VPD 2221	HVA central supply depot	At the Magerviehhof railroad station in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde/Ost

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Designation and, if available, Cover Number	Type	Location
VPD ?	Artillery school	Former air force hospital in Gloewen
VPD 1213	Regiment	Barracks installation on Alsenstrasse and Fliegerhorst- kaserne in Prenzlau
VPD 2511	Regiment	Hohenstuecken settlement in Brandenburg
VPD 3692	Platoon leader course	Husaren Kaserne on Stalin- allee in Potsdam I. Exact location undetermined
VPD 1974	Athletic school	VP athletic field in Potsdam II. Exact location undetermined
VPD ?	Ordnance school	Castle and Schuetzenhaus in Dobrilugk
VPD 9170	Engr.Co.and HVA Orchestra	Former refugee camp and quar- ters of the former 5th VP Bereitschaft in Kuechensee near Storkow
VPD 9190	2 Engr. Co's	Fuenfeichen,former Concentration Camp
VPD 4261	Guard unit, possibly a future AAA school	Former ammunition depot and quarters of the 2d VP Bereit- schaft in Pinnow
VPD ?	Rest center	Bad Saarow
VPD ?	Rest center	Boitzenburg, southwest of Prenzlau
<u>Land Saxony-Anhalt</u>		
VPD ?	School for the tactical training of senior officers	Former Flak Kaserne in Kochstedt near Dessau
VPD 0826	Infantry school	Former officer candidate school in Mauenburg
VPD 0932	Engineer school	Camp of the former explosive plant in Klietz

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Designation and, if available, Cover Number	Type	Location
VPD 1595	Motor transport school	Former repatriees' camp on in Apollensdorf
VPD	Regiment	Former Flak Kaserne in Kochstedt near Dessau
VPD 3242	Regiment	Waldfrieden settlement in Burg
VPD 1293	Regiment	Quarmbeck airfield at Quedlinburg
VPD 1912	Regiment	Barracks installation on Zeitzerstrasse in Weissenfels
VPD 2915	Regiment	Kluever Kaserne in Halle
VPD ?	Regiment	Ziethen Kaserne in Forst Zinna at Torgau
VPD 9170	Guard unit	Former quarantine camp at Kirchmoeser
VPD ?	Ordnance depot	Merseburg airfield
<u>Land Saxony</u>		
VPD ?	Infantry school	Barracks installation on Bahnhofstrasse in Doebeln
VPD 1702	Signal-communications school	Sonnenstein sanatorium at Pirna
VPD ?	Medical school and hospital	Barracks installation at the Wiederitzsch railroad station in Leipzig-Wiederitzsch
VPD ?	Regiment	Prinz Johann Georg Kaserne on Olbrichtstrasse and Planitz Kaserne on Jonny Scheerstrasse, Leipzig I.
VPD 3172	Regiment	Koenig Georg Kaserne on Georg Schumannstrasse, Leipzig II.
VPD 1772	Regiment	Mandau Kaserne on Sachsenstrasse in Zittau
VPD 1916	Regiment	Barracks installation on the road to Elsterwerda at Grossenhain

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Designation and, if available, Cover Number	Type	Location
VPD 3314	Regiment	Hindenburg Kaserne in Frankenberg
VPD 1556	Regiment	Former Infanterie Kaserne in Loebau
VPD 2155	Regiment	Camp C of the troop training grounds at Zeithain near Riesa

Land Thuringia

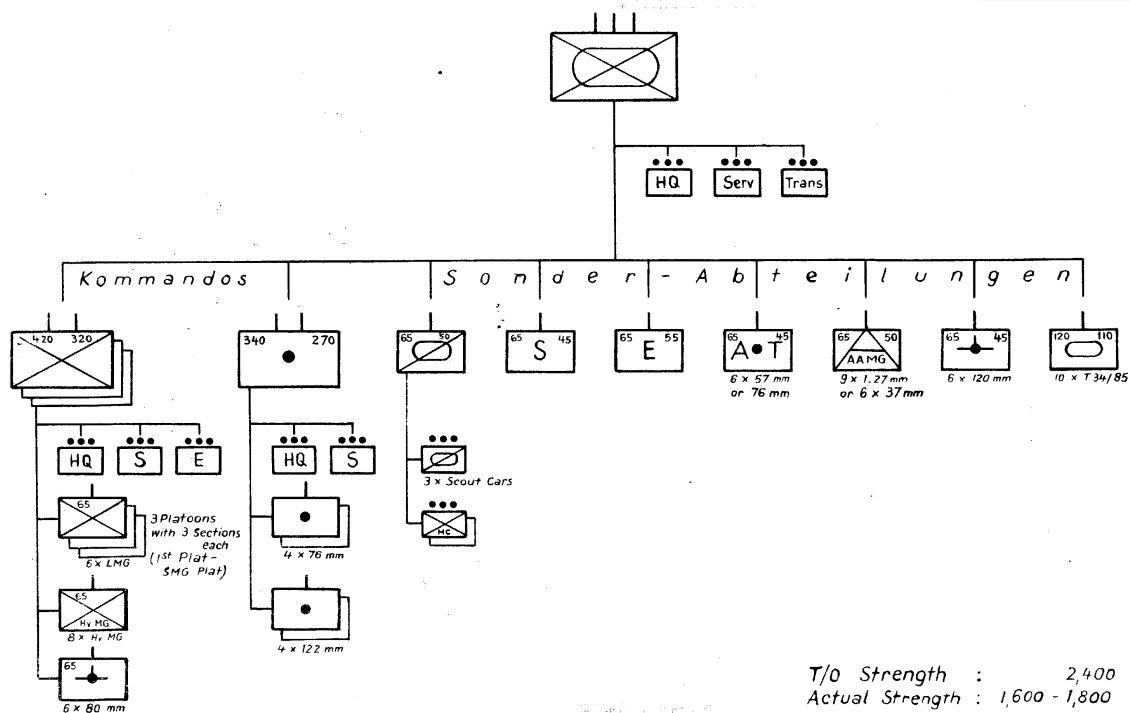
VPD 1034	Infantry school	Barracks installation on Petersberg, Erfurt I
VPD 2594	Interpreter school	Holzdorf near Weimar
VPD 2425	Regiment	Henne Kaserne, Erfurt II
VPD 2942	Regiment	Buergerau Kaserne in Gotha and Flak Kaserne on the road to Ohrdruf
VPD 1239	Regiment	Goerma Kaserne and Camp on the edge of Muehlhausen
VPD 2736	Regiment	Barracks installation on Leipzigerstrasse in Meiningen and former Luftwaffenschule on Hoelderlinstrasse in Suhl
VPD 2247	Regiment	Former explosive plant in Tinz near Gera

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Organization of VP Dienststelle of HVA

25X1A



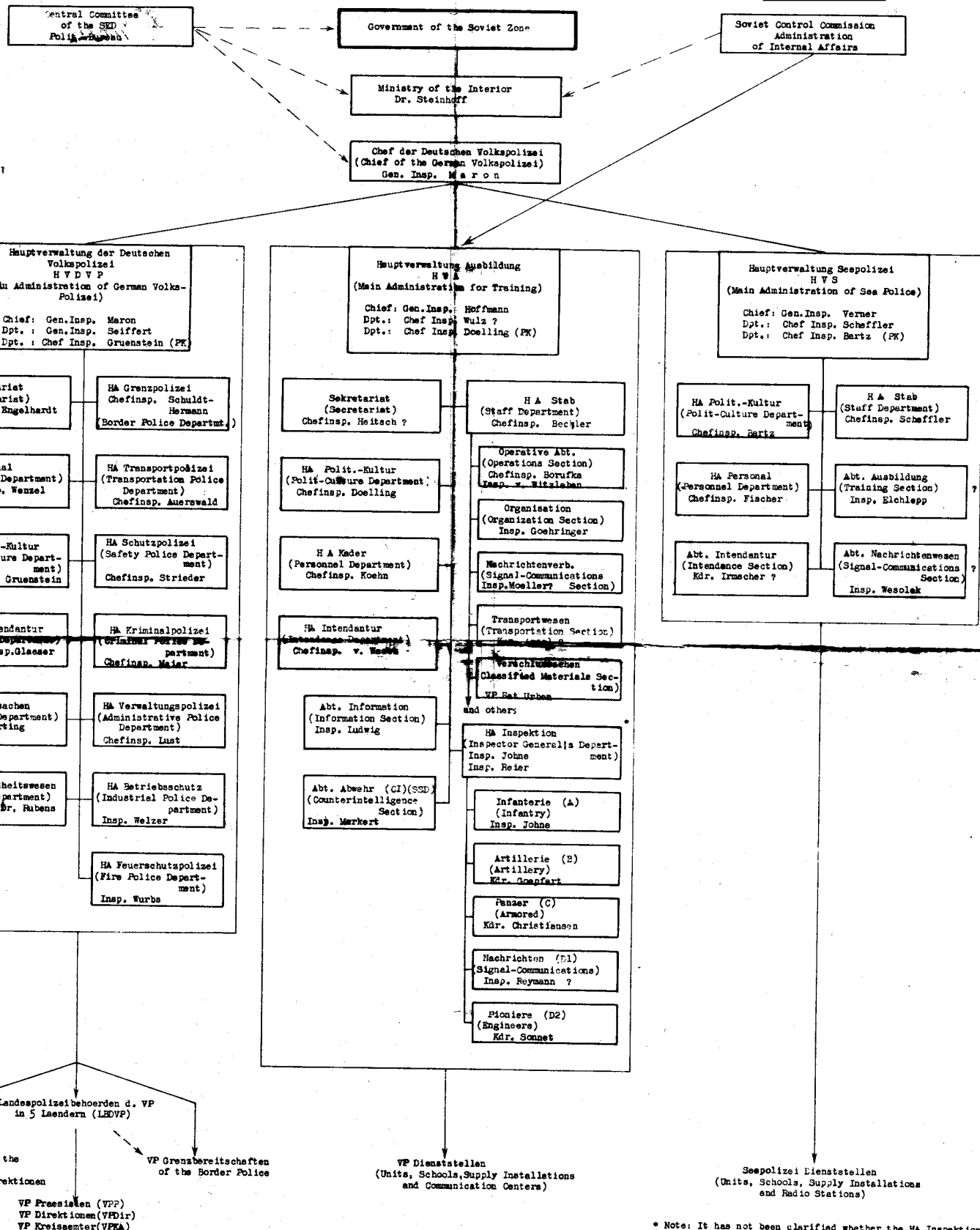
T/O Strength : 2,400
Actual Strength : 1,600 - 1,800

Note: Figures in right upper corner - actual strength

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Central Agencies of the German Volkspolizei



* Note: It has not been clarified whether the HA Inspektion still exists or has been integrated into the HA Stab.

Department - Dept

Remark: Designation of agencies and ranks of key officers are given in the original German expressions.

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